THE

North-China Herald.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.
H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.
E. St. JOHN NEALE,
Secretary of Legation.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ in China, of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Legation and Consulates in Japan.
H. B. M.'s Legation, Yedo, 20th July, 1861.
LAURENCE OLIPHANT,
Secretary of Legation.

Vol. XIII., No. 620. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JUNE 14. 1862. Price, Taels 15 ₩ Annum.

INTIMATIONS.

Estate of the Rev. John Hobson, *deceased.*

ALL persons having claims against the above Estate are requested to send them in to the Undersigned on or before the 30th June next, and those parties indebted to the same to make immediate payment.

EDWARD WEBB,
Executor.
21ja Shanghai, 15th May, 1862.

Netherlands Vice-Consulate,
Shanghai, *7th April,* 1862.

Estate of H. A. Kramer *deceased.*

ALL persons indebted to the above Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the Undersigned, who will also receive and adjust all claims against the estate if sent in prior to the 31st July next.

T. KROES,
26jy *Netherlands Vice-Consul.*

NOTICE.

Estate of Sin-thae 信 泰 *deceased.*

ALL Foreigners indebted to the above Estate are requested to make immediate payment to Mr. J. F. H. Trautmann: and all Foreigners having claims against the said Estate, or transactions with it still pending, are requested to give particulars thereof to Mr. J. F. H. Trautmann on or before the 30th June, 1862.

Tie-Tziou-Poo 朱小坡 *Sin-thae's Father.*
Tie-Low-Kee 朱老熙
Kiang-Wing-Sin 姜韻生 } *Trustees.*
30ja Shanghai, 26th March, 1862.

In the matter of the Estate of Charles James Fox, *deceased.*

ALL persons indebted to the above Estate are requested to pay the Amounts due by them, and all persons having Claims against the said Estate, are requested to forward their Accounts, to the Undersigned, on or before the *First day of August,* 1862.

JAMIESON ELLES,
AND. S. DIXSON,
Executors.
tf Hongkong, 30th January, 1862.

SHIPPING.

CHINA AND JAPAN
(Coast and River)
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Limited

CAPITAL £300,000.

First issue, £150,000 *in* 15,000 *Shares of* £10 *each.*

(1,500 of which Shares will be Reserved for China.)

Deposit 5s. per share on Application, and 15s. per share on Allotment.—Calls not to exceed £2.10s. each per Share at intervals of not less than Three Months.

Applications for Shares to be made to the Undersigned, who have been appointed Agents in China and Japan.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 14th April, 1862.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. Augustine Heard in our Firm ceased on the 31st of May 1862, and Mr. George Farley Heard and Mr. Robert Inglis Fearon are this day admitted Partners therein.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf China, 1st June, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. James H. Wright and Mr. William Strachan McLean are authorized to sign the name of our Firm per procuration from this date.

DOW & Co.
29au Shanghai, 1st June, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. H. Munjee being about to leave this shortly for Bombay Mr. Noormahomed Sutroo is authorized to sign our name per procuration from this date.

GHELLABHOY SEWJEE & Co.
7jy Shanghai, 31st May, 1852.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established ourselves at this Port as *Merchants and Commission Agents* under the style of Robert Francis & Co.

R. FRANCIS.
H. G. HOLLINGWORTH.
tf Kiukiang, 2nd June, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. Thomas Lancaster Larken and Mr. James Milisch were admitted partners in our firm on the 1st instant.

JOHN FORSTER & Co.
6de Fuchau, 20th May, 1862

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES CULL is admitted a partner in our firm here and at Hankow from 1st January, 1862.

SHAW BROTHERS & Co.
21ja Shanghai, 27th May, 1862

NOTICE.

MR. Mahomad Jeevan being about to leave this shortly for Bombay, Mr. Salay Mahomad Curmally is authorized to sign my name per procuration from this date.

DHURUMSEY POONJABHOY.
26ja Shanghai, 31st May, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. James Lawrence Man, in our firm, ceased on the 31st March last.

GEO. BARNET & Co.
tf Shanghai, 17th May, 1862.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. Alexander Cock is authorised to sign our Firm per procuration.

WATSON & Co.
16au Shanghai, 14th May, 1862.

NOTICE.

I beg to give Notice that I have no further Interest or Responsibility in Messrs. Wheelock & Co.'s Cargo Boats.

P. W. LACEY.
2au Shanghai, April 6th, 1862

NOTICE.

MR. J. W. THIES is authorised to sign my name per procuration.

G. KUNST.
tf Shanghai, 5th April, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE business of *Public Tea Inspector,* hitherto conducted by Mr. John Blain, will be continued by the undersigned.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 2nd January, 1860.

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN WHITEHEAD BROADBENT is authorised to sign the name of our firm at Yokohama per procuration from this date.

GEO. BARNET & Co.
tf Shanghai, 17th January, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Business hitherto conducted by the Undersigned will, for the future, be carried on under the Firm or Style of GRIBBLE & WHITFIELD, Civil Engineers and Architects, Mr. George Whitfield being a Partner in the business, dating from March 31st, 1862.

CHARLES W. GRIBBLE.
5jy Shanghai, 2nd April, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Business of the Undersigned will henceforth be conducted under the style of BOYD & Co., and Mr. William Alexander Sturrock is admitted a Partner in said Firm.

T. D. SYME & Co.
Amoy, 31st March, 1862.

OUR Partners are Thomas Deas Boyd and William Alexander Sturrock.

BOYD & Co.
28ju Amoy, 31st March, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. J. TRUELSEN has this day been admitted a partner in my business, which will in future be carried on under the Firm of J. BOHSTEDT & Co.

J. BOHSTEDT.
tf Ningpo, 1st January, 1862.

NOTICE.

WE have this day entered into partnership as Commission Agents at this port under the style of Severs, Duus & Co.

HENRY B. SEVERS.
EDWARD H. DUUS.
tf Hongkong, March, 1st 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Business of the Undersigned is this day closed; the outstanding accounts will be settled by Mr. Edward H. Duus

N. DUUS & Co.
tf Hongkong, February, 28th 1862.

NOTICE

WE have this day established ourselves in Hongkong and China, as *Ship Brokers and General Commission Agents* under the Firm and Style of Parker & Co.

MONT. D. PARKER.
J. W. TORREY.
10jy Hongkong, 1st January, 1862.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself as *Public Tea Inspector and Commission Merchant* at this port.

R. B. DAVIES.
tf Hankow, 1st May, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES L. EDWARDS has been admitted a Partner in our firm from the 1st of January last; and our Business will from this date be carried on under the style of MORISON & EDWARDS.

MORISON & Co.
14ja Hankow, 6th March, 1862.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself at this port as *Tea Inspector and Commission Agent.*

ARCHIBALD LITTLE.
16my Kiukiang, 3d March, 1862.

NOTICE

THE Undersigned has established himself at this port as *General Commission Agent* under the style of Platt & Co.

THOMAS PLATT.
6se Tientsin, 8th March, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has established himself at this Port as General Commission Agent under the Style of KNIGHT & Co.

FRANCIS P. KNIGHT.
Newchwang (Yingtsze),
tf 1st January, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE business hitherto carried on by Messrs. R. Arnold & Co. at this port will in future be conducted by us under the style of Glover & Co.

FRANCIS A. GROOM.
THOMAS B. GLOVER.
tf Nagasaki, 1st February, 1862.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

OUR Firm has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

The business hitherto carried on by us at this port will in future be conducted by Messrs. Glover & Co., who are authorized to sign our firm per pro., in liquidation of any outstanding accounts.

R. ARNOLD & Co.
tf Nagasaki, 31st January, 1862.

NOTICE.

IN consequence of the death of our late Partner, Mr. James Macolmson, his interest and responsibility in our Establishment terminated on 31st December, 1861, and Mr. William Stevens, late of the Firm of Messrs. Forbes & Co., of Bombay, has this day been admitted a Partner on our Firm.

FORBES, FORBES & Co.
28ju London, 1st January, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has this day established himself at this Port as a *General Commission Agent* under the style of H. J. LUYKEN & Co.

H. J. LUYKEN.
19jy Manila, 10th March, 1862.

COMPTON AND READ,
Commission Merchants.
No. 7, Frederick's Place,
Old Jewry.
LONDON.
E. C.

JOHN POOK,
Commission Agent
46, Lime Street,
LONDON.
tf *E. C.*

INSURANCES.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above-named Company, and are prepared to grant Policies upon Marine Risks to an extent of $17,000 upon any one risk, and upon Specie per Steamer to an extent of $90,000.

Policies can be made payable in London, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, Bangkok, Singapore, Java, Penang, Melbourne, Sydney, and Newcastle (Australia).

ADRIAN & Co.
tf Nagasaki, 9th April, 1862.

NOTICE.

Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above-named Insurance Company, are now prepared to issue Policies against Marine Risks upon the usual terms, to the extent of Mexican $17,000 by Sailing Ship, and Mexican $90,000 by Steamer.

Wm. PUSTAU & Co.
19ap Shanghai, 18th April, 1862.

COLONIAL MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above-named Society, are prepared to grant Insurance on Ordinary Marine Risks at the usual rates of the Local Offices.

T. KROES & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st February, 1862.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £1,259,760 Stg.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances against fire to the extent of £10,000 Stg. on any one Building, or on its contents.

For Terms, &c., apply to

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 3d February, 1862.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been authorised to Grant Policies against Fire on buildings owned by Europeans and in the occupation of Chinese, provided such buildings are of first class construction and situate in the Foreign Settlement.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 9th April, 1862

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned are prepared to Underwrite Risks from Shanghai to Hankow and Hankow to Shanghai per Sailing Vessels.

They will be shortly in a position to issue Policies of Marine Insurance upon Native Craft.

RICHARD DUDLEY & Co,
tf Hankow, 9th February, 1862.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company, and are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Shanghai on the customary conditions.

For further particulars apply to

GILMAN & Co.
tf Shanghai, 16th January, 1862.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now authorized to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein at the Port of *Hankow,* and on terms similar to those now existing here.

DOW & Co.
tf Shanghai, 24th February, 1862.

INSURANCES.

ALLIANCE MARINE ASSURANCE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Office, are prepared to grant Policies on first-class Vessels from Shanghai to any port in the United Kingdom, payable in London.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 27th December, 1861.

NOTICE

Sun Mutual Insurance Company	Assets,	$1,761,000
Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company	„	$1,140,000
New York Mutual Insurance Company......	„	$1,036,000

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in China for the above-mentioned Insurance Offices of New York, are now prepared to issue Policies upon Marine risks upon the usual terms, to an extent not exceeding One Hundred Thousand Dollars upon any one risk.

Policies will be made payable in London, Liverpool, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, and Bombay, and Calcutta.

In addition to the usual bonus, a cash return of *Five per cent* upon the net amount of premium contributed on terminated risks will be made to Insurers at the end of each year, in lieu of the Script Dividend issued at New York.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf Shanghai, 24th September, 1861.

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY.

POLICIES of Insurance are now issued in this Office at Fuchau by the Agents at that Port, Messrs. Rusden Phipps & Co.

LINDSAY & Co.,
Secretaries Hongkong Insurance Company,
tf Shanghai, 26th August, 1861.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

DOW & Co.
tf Shanghai, 20th April, 1860.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents in Shanghai for the above Company and are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, as follows—

On private Dwelling Houses of the best description, detached and in the occupation of Foreigners, at the rate of ¾ *per cent per annum.*

On Furniture and Stores in the above, 1 *per cent per annum.*

On first-class detached Godowns, ¾ *per cent per annum.*

On second-class Godowns 1 *per cent per annum.*

On Merchandize in Godowns, 1 *per cent per annum;* ½ *per cent for* 3 *months,* and ¾ *per cent for* 6 *months.*

Policies will be granted to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on its contents.

No Insurance will be considered in force until the premium be paid.

Considerable advantages are offered by this Company to those effecting Insurance for a longer period than one year.

Forms of Proposals and all requisite information can be obtained at the Offices of the Undersigned.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st July, 1861.

EASTERN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A BRANCH of the above Company having been opened at *Foochow,* Policies will now be granted upon risks from that port.

TURNER & Co.,
Agents in China for the
Eastern Marine Insce. Compy.
tf Hongkong, 9th July, 1860.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above-named Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the Extent of £5,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

MACPHERSON & MARSHALL.
tf Yokohama, 24th, October, 1861.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned Agents in Shanghae for the above Company are prepared to accept assurance as under:

On private Dwelling Houses of the best description, *used strictly as such,* and the contents consisting of Household furniture, &c., therein, in private use, at the rate of ¾ *per cent per annum*

On Buildings of Brick or Stone covered with Tiles, Slates or Metal, detached from Chinese Tenements, and on their contents at the rate of *one per cent per annum,* and to the extent of £10,000 on each separate building.

A Building and its contents taken together form one risk. Thus the above sum may be underwritten on a Building alone, or on the contents alone, or part on the Building and part on the contents.

Assurances for Six months will be charged *three-fourths, and for* Three months *one-half of the annual rate.*

No Assurance is to be considered in force until the premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the Company, the Assured will be entitled to participate in the Profits after five successive payments.

Parties applying for Assurances will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any deviation from which, without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
tf Shanghae, 2d June, 1860.

INSURANCES.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £1,259,760 Stg.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Assurances on First Class Lives for the term of life or for a shorter period either with or without participation in the profits.

Participating Class.—The Whole of the Profits of this Branch are divisible amongst the assured in terms of the Act of Incorporation.

For Prospectus and Terms, apply to

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 3d February, 1862.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

Capital Two Millions Sterling.

Trustees,

John Shaw Leigh, Esq. | John Naylor, Esq.
Charles Turner, Esq., *Chairman.*
Ralph Brocklebank, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents.

Premiums are payable in the Bills of any of the Local Banks or in other approved Paper.

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant policies against fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000, — on one risk, as under:

1, On Buildings or on their contents.
2, On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

Wm. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae, 1855

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on Ordinary Marine Risks to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* London, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at Lloyd's and the various London Insurance Companies,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy,* the *Straits, Ceylon,* the *Presidencies of India, Suez,* and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For Rates of Premium and other Information, apply to

M. Fischer, *Hongkong.*
F. Warden, *Shanghai.*
S. J. G. Jellicoe, *Singapore.*
T. H. Tronson, *Calcutta.*
Robert Franck, *Madras,* or
John Ritchie, *Bombay.*

The undersigned will also accept Risks upon all *first class* Steam-ships (other than those of the Peninsular and Oriental Company) trading between the above mentioned Ports.

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.
London, 26th November, 1859.

FOR SALE.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s

Claret in cases of 2 doz. each, Tls. 8 per doz.
28ju BOWER, HANBURY & Co.

FOR SALE.

GIESLER'S Creaming Champagne.
Port, Sherry, &c., &c.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 16th September, 1859.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

CIRCULAR.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steam-ship *Aden*, Capt. Gillson, will be despatched from Shanghai, on *Thursday, the 19th instant, at daylight* (or such time of the night *of the* 18th and 19th, as the state of the tides may require), with Her Majesty's Mails, for conveyance to Europe *viâ* Hongkong.

She will have room for 2,000 bales of Silk for Ports beyond Suez, applications for which will be received until Noon of *Friday*, the 13th *inst.*, when the usual allotments will be made.

Cargo will be received on board up to 5 P.M. *of Tuesday, the 17th instant*, (Shippers are requested to take notice that no cargo will be received on board after the time specified, the Steamer may have to drop down the river) and Parcels at this Office until *Noon* of the same day.

Correct forms of Bills of Lading can be had on application to this office.

E. WARDEN,
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, *Agent.*
Shanghai, 11th June, 1862.

N.B.—Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. Thomas David Neave in our Firm ceased *on the 31st of December last.*

Mr. Robert Brand and Mr. Randal Humpston Chambers are admitted, Partners in our Firm from *the 1st of January.*

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf China, 14th June, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. H. P. Simson has this day been admitted a partner in our Firm.

W. J. ALT & Co.
14se Nagasaki, 1st June, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. Ismalbhoy Nanney being about to leave Shanghai, the name of our Firm per procuration will be hereafter signed by Mr. Hasumbhoy Parpia.

NURSEY KESSEWJEE & Co.
28ju Shanghai, 11th June, 1862.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE

LATEST DATES.

England,	April 26	Hankow.	June 6
Hongkong,	June 6	Nagasaki.	June 7
Tientsin,	June 5	Kanagawa,	May 25

Latest dates in England, from China,—

Hongkong..	Mar 1	Received *viâ* Marseilles, April 15
Shanghai ..	Feb. 22	

MARRIED.

On the 4th June, at Trinity Church, by the Reverend W. H. Collins, J. William Wood, Son of the late Major-General H. J. Wood, C.B., H.M.'s Bengal Artillery, to Emily Julia, only daughter of the late Peter Clarendon, Esq., London.

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS

taken by

A SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETER

in the open air, in a shaded situation, at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.

FOR THE WEEK.

June	*Ending 13th June, 1862.* *Max.*	*Min.*	*Ending 13th June, 1861* *Max.*	*Min.*
7,—	73	64	69	62
8,—	74	64	73	64
9,—	75	65	76	67
10,—	74	67	75	68
11,—	80	71	73	67
12,—	81	70	75	65
13,—	87	72	73	66

OPIUM.

June	*Malwa* Tls.	*Patna* Tls.	Tls.
7,	565	New 510	Old 535
9,	560 a 565	520	530
10,	560 a 565	520	530
11,	560 a 565	515 a 520	525 a 530
12,	550	510	515
13,	550	500	510

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.—June 12, *George Rux'on*, (Br. bq.), Biddy, from Cardiff; 12, *Philomela*, (Br. sh.), Spradt, from Liverpool; 13, *Yang-tsze*, (Br. str.), from Hankow; 13, *Confucius*, (H. I. M. str.), ——, from Coast; 13, *Fawn*, (Br. bg.), Allen, from Nagasaki; 13, *Fortuna*, (Am. sh.), Hansam, from Ningpo; 13, *Algerine*, (H.M. g.-bt.), Blane, from Hongkong; 13, *Bonnie Lassie*, (Br. str.), De La Perche, from Hankow; 14, *Poyang*, (Am. str.), Briggs, from Hankow.

Departed.—June 12, *Carthage*, (Br. str.), Bolton, for Hongkong & Ports; 13, *Fire Dart*, (Am. str.), West, for Hankow; 13, *Columbia*, (Br. str.), Shuttleworth, for Hankow; 13, *Vickery*, (Br. bq.), Balfour, for Fuchau; 13, *John & Mary*, (Br. bq.), Geary, for Fuchau; 13, *Aallotar*, (Br. bq.), Behner, for Chefoo; 13, *Wilhelmine*, (Da bg.), Benedicens, for Tientsin; —, *Eliza Mary*, (Br. schr.), Miles, for Chinkiang; —, *Emma*, (Br. schr.), West, for Ningpo.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived—Per *Glendower*, from Kanagawa, Messrs. Kempner and O. E. Freeman. Per *What Cheer*, from San Francisco, Captain Cock and Mr. Brodersen. Per Str. *Ly-ee-moon*, from Hongkong, Messrs. Hassumbhoy Parpia, Westall, Haskell, Hyatt, Plate, and Woodruff. Per *Aden*, from Hongkong, Messrs. G. H. Alcock, Maltby, Wilsone, Greenwood, Rev. J. S. Parkes, Mr. and Mrs. Halkett, P. P. Campos, J. B. Sharp, G. Smith, J. Frazer, F. R Kendall, Mr. and Mrs. Saldvitz, Mr. and Mrs. Sinuklar, Holmes, and M. Souza. Per *Poyang*, from Hankow, Mr. T. Hanbury.

Departed.—Per *Surprise*, for Hankow, Messrs. Manthey and Halsey.

The Bishop of Victoria administered the rite of confirmation in Trinity Church yesterday morning. His Lordship embarks this evening in the *Ly-ee-moon* for Hongkong.

The London Mail of 10th May due in Hongkong on the 22nd June, and here on the 20th. It was received last year on the 28th June per *Lyeemoon.*

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer with the mail for Europe is appointed to leave on Thursday the 19th inst.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1862.

If Turkey be the "sick man" of the Western world, there can be very little doubt but that China is the invalid of the Eastern. Indeed, so hopelessly is this country prostrate from the wasting effects of long chronic disorders, that the only wonder is, that it has not entirely collapsed ere this. It seems indeed scarcely to possess sufficient sweetness to sustain any the slightest amount of vitality in it; and yet the government at Peking presents to our bewildered senses the most perplexing problem in the world—namely, such a government holding together for centuries and, at the present hour, having its edicts obeyed from Pekin to Canton by a population of upwards of 300 millions of souls.

In the present almost hopeless state of affairs, it is as instructive, as it is amusing, to see with what solicitude many of its friends (heirs-at-law) attend at its sick bed and minister to its wants.

Foremost amongst this anxious group is Russia, who having learnt nothing from the stern lesson read to it by the Allies in the Crimea, keeps a steady eye upon the patient, and would anticipate the "opening of the will" before the great family of nations, by relieving the testator of some of his worldly incumbrances during this life time. Next in review are the English, that robust nation of shopkeepers, ever ready to seek employment for their thrifty sons, even at the cannon's mouth; more patient, more *modest*, more civilized, and therefore more just, still equally anxious for the result. The Americans, next in order as traders, are to be seen; and as they are represented in the sick chamber, neither by military nor naval *practitioners*, they are content to pick up the crumbs that fall from the Anglo-Saxon table. The French, the last and not least in this race, are to be descried in hot pursuit of all they hold most dear—*la gloire.* They have no ships, no commerce, but they are here "upon principle." Now let us return to the patient, and endeavour to treat him at least scientifically, and have a *diagnosis* of his disease.

China then has been suffering from long chronic mismanagement of its affairs and the present so-called "rebellion" is the offspring and evidence of it. The component parts of that fertile portion of it, which we inhabit, may be arranged in three classes—the effete and corrupt *imperialists* with their devouring mandarins, the *rebels*, outlaws and cut-throats their antagonists, and the peaceful, tradition-loving and child-like *agriculturists.* This last and suffering portion of its inhabitants have for ten years past been the shuttlecocks between these two all-destroying battledores. Nothing can more conclusively demonstrate the fertility and consequent elasticity of this "Egypt of the East," than the rapidity with which it recovers from the devastations of the Taipings on the one hand, or survives the exactions of the Imperialists on the other. But yesterday as it were, peace and plenty covered its broad fields, and now discord has darkened and plunderers have desolated them. But who can tell, in this strange land, what to-morrow may bring forth? Its isolation and its estrangement from all other nations for so many centuries, has rendered that system of a paternal government, which some of our learned pundits are so prone to ask us to admire, quite unlike what it must have been in patriarchal days, by the gradual extinction of all its purity and its grandeur, and the adoption of a treatment so wasting and so harrassing that nothing but the wonderful fertility of its broad lands (its strong and healthy constitution) and its consequently teeming population could have survived the experiment.

This unhappy object from continued mismanagement now lies prostrate before us, possessing all the thews and sinews of a giant, but only with the strength and intellect of a child. Such is China at the present moment. What then is England's duty in this crisis? Are we to band ourselves with a lawless rabble whom no one now dignifies with the name of "rebels" save to identify them, by folding our arms and idly and stupidly gazing upon this cloud; or are we to support the *de jure* and *de facto* government of the land with whom we are on terms of amity and to whom we are bound by solemn treaty obligations? Can any person, beyond the ignoble ranks of those who are supplying these marauders with the munitions of war for the destruction of their fellow-citizens, venture to assert, when they behold the crowds of affrighted agriculturists, who have abandoned their homes to seek shelter in the vicinity of this Settlement, that this is the legitimate uprising of an insulted and down-trodden people—a people whom oppression and wrong have at length aroused to vengeance? Out upon it! We will leave to Col. Sykes all the glory of defending the Christian Reformers of this benighted Empire—we will have none of them! England seeks no territorial aggrandizement; but as we have elsewhere remarked, we are, in the wholesome policy recently adopted by the military and naval defenders of Shanghai, just about to witness the beginning of the end; and England must not expect to reap the golden harvest without much toil and much suffering. We want nothing from the Chinese but free liberty to trade with them; and if we undertake to sweep these human locusts from the face of this fertile province, we ask no more than that power which will enable us to do so, and that is, not merely the power of raising the revenues of the district, but the responsibility of disbursing them for the general good. We can easily enter into the feelings of those English gentlemen who have the onerous duty of collecting the enormous Customs revenues of this port under Treaty regulations, only to witness their shameless misappropriation by the local government. The same public integrity which suffices to collect this money, would satisfy the most jealous government of its ability to expend it for the real interests of the Empire. The people of England must have their minds familiarized with that which we on the spot see is inevitable. The case has been stated in the House of Commons better than many other great national questions at a distance from the atmosphere of Downing-street, and Mr. Layard, who appears to possess the rare faculty of looking at two sides of a question, deserves the thanks of every well-wisher of China for the clear, the temperate, and the substantially correct views he propounded on this vexed question during the recent debate on that *Will-o'-the-Wisp*, non-intervention in China.

While our gallant troops are doing their duty manfully in repelling the rebel hordes which threaten the safety of our persons and property in Shanghai, it behoves the foreign community to aid their commanders in providing suitable quarters for the officers and men, as well as obtaining those comforts in this trying climate which are necessary for their health, and without which campaigning in China is but a sorry life at the best. During the past and present weeks the arrival of fresh troops from the north, and the withdrawal of pickets from distant outposts and places garrisoned by the military, has swelled the British force within the boundaries of our defences to more than the entire foreign community—man for man. In this contingency it is very inconvenient that there is no regular barrack accommodation within the Settlement. All sorts of places have been improvised for this purpose—Confucian and Buddhist temples, Mandarin houses, newly-built hongs and godowns—and it is astonishing how densely they are packed, while numbers for whom there is no house room are obliged to live in tents. This style of quarters may be suitable for soldiers when in the field, where anything in the form of shelter from the heat of the day or the dews of night are acceptable. But in this foreign metropolis of the North of China, with its princely mansions, and spacious warehouses, it is not creditable that these brave men who have been fighting hard against a harrassing enemy, should return to wretched, poking, dilapidated quarters, some of which are scarcely fit for Chinamen to live in.

For this want of proper barrack accommodation it must be understood that the foreign community are not to blame, as the Defence Committee elected by them more than four months ago proposed to General Michel, when he paid his short visit to us, that they were willing to bear a portion of the expense of erecting barracks, if he would sanction it. Sir John Michel, for reasons known to himself, discountenanced the proposition, and of course the Committee did not further entertain the matter. Since then circumstances have transpired which render it absolutely necessary that this rich and flourishing Settlement should have spacious barracks for at least a thousand troops. As to the most suitable site or sites for their erection, of course, that should be submitted to the military authorities; but the raising of ways and means is the province of the civil community, and we have no doubt that if properly taken in hand the necessary funds will soon be forthcoming. We learn that the Defence Committee which performed its duties so well in times of emergency, has resigned or intend to resign its trust. If there is still vitality left to resuscitate that body, this appendix to their labours could not be entrusted to better hands.

As an earnest of the readiness with which the community are willing to come forward and contribute for the above purpose, we have much satisfaction in referring to the liberal offer of a correspondent in our daily issue signed Oceola, who will come forward with a thousand taels for this purpose, in addition to other liberal donations. Now, if this subscription was backed by fifteen or twenty other wealthy residents there will be small difficulty in raising sufficient to commence the erection of proper buildings at once. It is true that they might not be finished in time to protect the men from the effects of the hot season just set in, nevertheless they would be equally necessary during the frigid winter season, and ought to be so constructed that they would meet the exigencies of the climate at all seasons.

Meanwhile there is another cause of complaint among the troops quartered within foreign-built houses and godowns—especially among the officers—that the high rents paid for barrack accommodation, involves the necessity of the military authorities requiring subaltern officers to give a fifth of their monthly pay to supplement the allowance of the British government. This should not be, and requires an immediate adjustment, without the sensibilities of our military friends being involved in the question. A fund may be easily collected from which to pay the proprietors of these premises a fair rent so that the smallest possible portion should be disbursed from the military chest. Here again our liberal-handed correspondent Oceola steps forward with another "thousand taels to contribute towards a "fund, which would have for its object "the reduction of the heavy burden "which the enormous sums paid for "house rent must entail upon the officers "and men of the troops stationed here "for *our protection.*" This prompt and generous example cannot be too quickly followed by the wealthy portion of our merchant princes, remembering always that good old adage, "*Bis dat qui cito dat.*

To the Editor of the
Daily Shipping & Commercial News.

Sir,—Will you kindly place at the disposal of "C. G. G." the accompanying packet containing a hundred Mexicans, and beg that he will do me the favour to appropriate a portion of it in reimbursing the friends of the late Timothy Linnehan for funeral expenses paid by them, and the remainder in providing for similar cases.

Will you also be good enough to make it known through the medium of your daily paper, that I am ready to contribute a thousand Taels towards a fund, which would have for its object the reduction of the heavy burden which the enormous sums paid for house rent must entail upon the officers and men of the troops stationed here for *our protection;* and a thousand Taels towards a subscription for the erection of permanent barracks on some well selected site.

Your Obedient Servant,
OCEOLA.
Shanghai, 12th June, 1862.

REBEL NEWS.

Shanghai and its Environs.

On Saturday morning the usual indications of the approach of rebel marauders in the neighbourhood of Shanghai was apparent. The affrighted villagers were flocking in to the Settlement for protection in thousands, along the roads leading to the Stone Bridge and the Soochow Creek Bridge; while the incendiary fires among the farms and villages to the North and North-west, were burning during the whole day to within three miles of the Stone Bridge fortified post. Major Taylor who commands there, reported the state of affairs to the General, who deemed it prudent to send the Armstrong battery of Artillery to the outer defences of the Settlement; but the alarm having subsided some of the guns were brought in.

It was a pitiful sight to see the crowds of poor villagers, chiefly old men, women and children, trudging along with a scanty supply of food and clothing from their deserted homesteads, again left to the fire-brands of the merciless Taipings. Many an industrious family will find on their return nothing but a mass of blackened ruins, where once their cottages stood. As the evening closed in these people gathered in groups on the outskirts of the Settlement,—about the fields, the grave mounds and by the wayside, where the main roads were thronged with multitudes passing to and fro. With a subdued expression and resignation to their fate, each group as it arrived took up its position for the night after satisfying the cravings of hunger from their small stores of provisions; while the numerous eating houses recently sprung up on the "Bubbling Well" road were literally crammed with hungry visitors. As these crowds were chiefly congregated between the Stone Bridge Post and the new defences, they exhibited a quiet feeling of security to be allowed to rest within the British lines. Occasionally as a military man or civilian passed them, a smile and a "chin chin" greeted the ear as earnest thanks for the security they felt in the hands of the foreigner. Many thousands lay on the ground during the night, with heaven's canopy alone above them.

—*D. S. & C. News.*

Tsing-poo and Sun-keong.

Last week the rebels were in such force between Tsing-poo and Sun-keong that all communication was stopped, so that it became necessary to open it up, and relieve the Chinese disciplined troops in garrison at the former place. Accordingly Captain Montgomerie of H.M.S. *Centaur* (stationed at the entrance of the creek leading to Sun-keong) and Colonel Ward, determined to proceed to its relief, leaving Lieutenant Stevens in command at Sun-keong, with two field pieces in charge of a number of blue-jackets. One night as it was becoming dusk, the sailor on sentry walking along the parapet descried a man on the top of the wall with a flag and a musket. The man fired at him, threw his gun and flag over the parapet and apparently jumped down the wall. The sailor ran up and looking over, saw the man going down a ladder against the wall. He shot him and also two others who were ascending ladders. Around at the foot of these ladders there could not have been less than 150 men, all rebels. Into these he fired also, when the report of fire-arms, brought up the rest of the sailors with Lieut. Stevens, also two companies of Ward's men—who it was found had no ammunition. Lt. Stevens then got the field-piece loaded with canister and depressed it, firing with good effect upon the rebels, while his men descended the ladders and fired on the enemy, killing about 60 of them.

On the 19th inst., Admiral Sir James Hope then proceeded up the river, with reinforcements to open up communication, starting from Sun-keong up the creek with two gun-boats, the *Kestrel* and *Etoile*, and the Imperialist steamers *Bo-peep*, *Cricket* and *Hyson*. The *Hyson* with Ward and his men led the way followed by the *Cricket* with 100 men of the 31st and 100 Punjab N.I. with the Marines and Naval Brigade in several boats. About 4 h. P.M., the flotilla came abreast of Kuang-fu-lin and found it strongly intrenched by about 4,000 rebels. At this point many of them fired from behind the bushes with muskets and jingalls, which was replied by canister and grape; while the marines under Capt. Holland landed and the 31st kept up a fire from the *Cricket* killing and wounding between and 30 of the enemy. The marines here picked up a breach-loading rifle, of old American manufacture, branded "Harper's Ferry 1842." The enemy then fled and the boats pushed on towards Tsing-poo, stopping in the creek for the night. The casualties on the side of the allies were, a stoker of the *Hyson* shot dead, one of Ward's officers wounded, and men of the 31st wounded.

Next day the party reached Tsing-poo when orders were immediately given for its destruction and evacuation. Directly the rebels, who were hovering around the place, saw what was being done they entered the city before Ward was fairly out of it; and as his men were filing past the walls they fired upon them, wounding several. Ward brought away all the guns, and burnt some 400 boats together with 40,000 peculs of rice.

While this was going on Ward's right-hand coadjutor in the Chinese service named Forester, went back to the burning town for some purpose, but did not return, although they waited fully an hour for him. It is conjectured that he has fallen into the hands of the enemy or been shot by them. His loss is severely felt by Colonel Ward, who found in him a man of ability and energy, and one that could be trusted. About noon the force returned to Kuang-fu-lin and remained there for the night, undisturbed by the rebels. Next morning they arrived at Sun-keong and the British troops were sent on board the *Vulcan.*

NANKING.

(From a Correspondent.)

Since writing my last, the war boats on this (lower) side have considerably increased in number, and more are expected daily. There are several large war junks carrying ten and twelve guns a piece, and were they to move themselves up, might be of a great use; but the worst of it is that they are filled with Canton men upon whom no reliance can be placed, and who may at any moment play a treacherous game and suddenly enlist their strength for rebel benefit. We have advised some of the swells here to remove half the crew of each and replace them with natives of this place or other places round, which will render them more secure and certain. In consequence of having moved out to let both parties have it out fairly, we have been unable to watch the movements of the war boats which came down the river and were the first to threaten the place. They are separated from these just here, and do not somehow seem to co-operate in any measure. If they could manage to unite and plan an attack at a certain time and on one stated place they would be more likely to gain some success, but the fact of it is that operations have not yet commenced. The land forces of Tsêng-kuo-fan have not yet arrived; they have been expected for a long time, and it is very strange that they have not yet come. The attacking force of war junks is no use in itself as the rebels present a pretty formidable array of guns in front of all their forts, and can serve their fire well enough to keep the boats off. A land force is greatly wanted to take them in the rear and harrass them a little. At present they have it all to themselves, and it is not difficult work for them to look after the war boats. The forts on the island (known as Theodolite Point, but called in Chinese Chi-li-chow) have been strengthened and staked all round, rendering it a matter of great difficulty to gain an entrance. Three deep ditches or trenches have to be passed, a small narrow road only leading into fortifications. This is well staked and two or three guns point direct on it, and would have the command of it unless an immense number of men were attacking it. The fort on the opposite bank of the river is called Chin-pu-chow, and for the future it will be better understood if we always employ this name when speaking of it. The chief who commands it is slightly wavering in his intentions, and were a good offer held out to him by the Imperialists would no doubt be inclined to come to some terms with them. The one commanding Chi-li-chow is still more inclined to desert, and we even hear that he has already written a letter to Li-chang-show about the matter. Li-chang-chow is the grand leader of the Imperialists, and has a good deal of power. He has offered the chief in Chi-li-chow a button of the third grade with the addition of a peacock's feather if he will come to some arrangement. The Ying-wang we heard two days back had been captured by stratagem by Miao-pei-lin, and transmitted to Peking in a box. If such a thing is true, which we have great reason to think is so, it gives a death-blow to Taiping success on this side (Kiang-pei side) of the river. Were the Chung-wang taken, the same thing would happen as occurred when the Ying-wang was known to have been captured, i.e., that he was alone, none of his followers could be found, they had managed to disperse and (I suppose) shave their heads and become loyal people. When the Imperialists enter Nanking they will find two-thirds of the people with short hair, the remainder only being staunch rebels. I believe myself that half the inhabitants in the city are women. They are shut in for ever, unless the place passes into other hands. I heard a day or two ago that the Tien-wang was dead, but we cannot say for certain whether such news be true. It is said that his decease took place in the third month. The rebels ought to be more convinced of the fallacy of his life enduring to a myriad years.

June 8.—A lively engagement suddenly took place about half-past one this morning. It lasted for about two hours, without much loss though to either side. One of the war boats blew up from some mismanagement or other; but it did not deter the others from continuing their fire. It appears that the boats of Tseng-kuo-fan made a sudden attack upon Chi-li and Chin-pu (chow) with a view of gaining those two points; but they did not expect perhaps that they would be received with such a hot fire. They poured in their fire pretty strongly, and managed to pass the forts and gain a safe retreat, where they fired briskly without return from the rebels. The guns on the hill opened twice or thrice, but did not keep up their fire. The Imperialists retired without having gained an inch of ground, and, as is natural with them, they considered it better to let the rebels have time to put themselves in a state of defence that difficulties might increase, and they have all the work to do over again. The war boats on the whole behaved very gallantly, and had they been supported either by an additional force of boats or one of troops they would have used more energy and certainly gained some fort. An English gun-boat giving them either moral or physical support, as is suggested, would tend to imbue them with increased courage and they would feel that they must show themselves off in some way. Had there been a favourable wind the war junks (most of which are furnished with several foreign guns) would have been able to have rendered their assistance, but as it was, they remained inactive throughout the fight.

THE LATE REV. JOHN HOBSON.

On Sunday last the Bishop of Victoria, preaching in Trinity Church, made the following allusion to the late Reverend John Hobson, M.A.:—

"My Brethren,—I cannot lose the opportunity, in my ministrations among you this day, of making allusion to that afflictive and unexpected event which has recently deprived this community of a faithful and esteemed pastor; and plunged a large number of foreign residents, in this and other parts of China, into deep anguish and sorrow at the loss of a valued and beloved friend. How great has been that loss, only those can fully realize who were privileged to know our departed brother in the close intimacy of private friendship, and who were permitted through many long years of residence in this land to observe and appreciate the worth of his character, and the unwavering fidelity of his ministerial labours.

The sanctity of this house of God, and the many solemn associations connected with such an occasion, forbid me to attempt the panegyric, even of such a man. Were it possible for his departed spirit, now at rest with Christ, to wing its temporary flight back to this our earth, and were he permitted to re-appear for a few brief moments in our midst—in this hallowed spot—so long the scene of his faithful exhortations, his language would be in that same strain of self-renunciation and self-humiliation which gave its characteristic tone to his public ministrations among you. "Not unto us, O Lord, not unto us, but unto thy name give glory." "By the grace of God, I am what I am."

But it is expedient for you, my brethren, that the lesson which this bereavement carries with it should not easily and speedily pass away and be forgotten. Our departed friend was permitted to exercise his ministry for twelve years in this Settlement. During that long period this pulpit was the scene of fervent, affectionate and stirring appeals, uttered and delivered in all the earnestness of a pastor realizing the weight of a Christian minister's responsibilities, and speaking as a dying man to dying men. He lived habitually in a higher and serener atmosphere than that of earth. He rose superior to the mere influences of popular favour or dislike, and sought only to commend himself to the favour and approval of Him who knoweth the secrets of every human being, and before whom he would hereafter have to render up his account. And we may in the review of such a life and such a term of pastoral labour, say indeed and in truth, that he has finished his course with joy.

Bold and uncompromising as a champion of evangelical truth, he raised the voice of warning in public and in private, and in the sacred embassy of Christ besought men as in Christ's stead "Be ye reconciled to God."

He knew some of the joys and perhaps still more of the sorrows of a faithful minister of Christ, persevering amid good report and evil report—unmoved either by human censure or by human praise—doing battle for God's truth and seeking to win souls to Christ. And now in the full vigour of manhood and when his sun had scarcely reached the noontide hour of life, he has been stricken down by sudden and violent disease, and these our bodily eyes shall see him no more. And yet his death has not in one sense been a premature death. Our heavy loss has been his great gain. The insensibility and unconsciousness consequent on fever left him indeed no opportunity of testifying to those around his death-bed the blessedness of a Christian hope, and the power of Christ to sustain the trusting soul amid the stern realities of bodily dissolution and decay. But in his case such a witness for Christ was unneeded; for his whole life was one grand testimony to Christ.

This ought to be to each one of you a season of solemn retrospect and serious self-examination before God. A prophet has dwelt among you. A true-hearted minister of Christ has lived and laboured among you. A watchman of Israel has blown the trumpet with no uncertain sound. He has ceased from his labours and his works do follow him. I doubt not his ministry has not been in vain in this place. Many souls under his watchful care and pastoral teaching have been edified, instructed, comforted, and directed towards heaven. Many a prodigal, wandering far from his father's house in this distant land of isolation from the moral restraints of native country and paternal home, has here been roused, alarmed, checked, and converted from the error of his ways. Who shall dare to anticipate the great day of account and attempt to estimate the great amount of unknown, as well of palpable and apparent good, which it was permitted to your late pastor to accomplish in this post. His best monument is the good which he has been permitted to do. His highest memorial is written on the fleshy tablets of many a mourning affectionate heart. His sun has set without one cloud to dim its brightness. He has gone to his rest and his reward, at a time when he had secured universal respect, when every voice was hushed save in one unvarying testimony of esteem, and when he had laboured long enough to leave behind one abiding permanent estimate of his worth, and to secure the unmingled willing tribute of every fellow-mortal critic and judge; "This was verily a man of God."

To his more intimate friends, I will not trust myself to say much, or attempt to express at length the deep sense of loss and sorrowful bereavement which I have personally sustained in the removal of this beloved brother and friend. Bound together by ties of more than ordinary fraternal affection and esteem, we had for many years sympathized in each other's public and private cares, anxieties, and hopes. Full well I call to mind the recently-ordained clergyman 14 years ago—then in the freshness of manhood's first bloom, and in all the buoyancy of youthful expectation and hope in prospect of his early embarkation for China, spending a day at my residence in London in company with his newly-married wife, that excellent Christian lady, who so long and so well sustained her part as a worthy help-meet and sharer in every good work, and whose heavy bereavement and mourning widowhood your recent liberal munificence has done so much to lighten and assuage. I call to mind that devoted pair of Christian labourers, and the first occasion of our then mingling our prayers in common. I have watched their consistent undeviating course of usefulness during all the intervening years. The expectation of a reunion and meeting in this place after two years of separation has been suddenly brought to an end; and I find myself on this day a mourner amongst mourning friends.

I pray that the varied lessons of this dispensation from God may not be lost upon any of us. May God in His Providence send you a like-minded successor, a pastor after His own heart. May the various charities and Christian schemes of usefulness which he assisted in establishing among you still be sustained and continued in your midst. And more especially, may the completion of that larger and more commodious edifice for the service of the Almighty, which was planned during the last portion of his incumbency, stand forth at no distant period as no unfit memorial of his work of faith and labour of love.

And finally when we are each called to quit these earthly scenes, may we be found in our several spheres of duty and Christian callings in life, ready and prepared for the summons; so that having our loins girded and our lights burning, whether He come in the second watch or in the third watch of the night, we may be found neither slumbering nor unwatchful at our posts,—ready to go forth to meet the bridegroom on his return; and ever realizing the spirit of the Saviour's warning—"Watch therefore, for ye know neither the day nor the hour wherein the Son of Man cometh."

NEW MODE OF TREATING SMALL-POX.

(Continued from N.-China Herald, No. 619.)

I shall now endeavour to show by a reference to the result of my practice during the past year and a half in the North of China, how far this general plan of treating suppurative disease has proved successful, confining myself to the influence I believe it to have exercised as a preventive of ordinary small-pox, and also in lessening the danger and severity of the disease when it has appeared in the natural way.

During the winter of 1860-61, while Staff Surgeon, I was in medical charge of the 31st Regiment at Tientsin. Small-pox prevailed in the garrison during the period, and the only regiment that was exempt from it was the 31st; and which I attribute to the fact that I treated all cases of fever, wherein there was a probability of the blood becoming the seat of purulent matter, by the early and free use of croton oil or tartar emetic ointment, applied without reference to any particular organ of the body, the fore part of the chest being, as a general rule, selected as the most convenient locality for commencing their use.

By this method of treatment I believe to have been attracted to the surface of the body at an early stage of their development morbid constituents of the blood which, under certain influences and under certain conditions of the system, in proportion as they continue within the current of the circulation undergo, or not, a process of multiplication, until they are expelled in one or other form of disease, and of which the purulent germs of small-pox constitute the most characteristic illustration.

From what I have already said it will be understood that I do not consider that the poisoned condition of the blood which constitutes the purulent fever of small-pox invariably displays a cutaneous manifestation,[‡] numerous facts having come under my observation satisfying me that fever essentially the same as that ushering in ordinary small-pox [and terminating in the same suppurative action] frequently occurs, in which the skin is left altogether untouched and the products of the blood disease determined to internal organs.

One case only, coming under the recognized designation of small-pox occurred during my charge of the 31st Regiment in 1860-61, and to which the preventive treatment was not applied, the eruption having appeared before the man came under my notice. Connected with this case, there are some interesting facts illustrative of the various modes in which the suppurative habit of body may display itself; and tending to show also the relation which in my opinion exists between a predisposition to small-pox and a susceptibility to the class of local maladies, known under the name of scrofulous disease.

On the arrival of the regiment at Tientsin on the 10th November, 1860, from Hoo see-woo, where it had been stationed during the operations before Peking, the man in question was taken into hospital, having been suffering from a large scrofulous-looking abscess of the neck, it was then nearly well, and on the 22nd of the month he went to duty.

On the 3rd of the following month (December 1860) he was re-admitted into hospital with true small pox, though successfully vaccinated, having two large marks on his arm; he had been ill for five days previously, during which he had had two attacks resembling ague. Being an officer's servant he had been treated by one of the regimental assistant surgeons, in place of being at once sent to hospital. On the morning of his admission, the eruption had appeared. He was placed, by orders of the Principal Medical Officer, in the small-pox ward, and was discharged cured on the 1st January. He continued well until the beginning of March 1861, when he left, generally out of sorts, without any well defined ailment beyond a feeling of uneasiness in the left groin. On the morning of the 4th he observed it swollen and painful. The following day, on admitting him into hospital, I found the glands of the groin enlarged and apparently run together, accompanied by redness of adjacent skin and other indications of suppurative action having commenced. On the morning of the 8th, I liberated by incision a considerable quantity of purulent matter, the same, as far as could be judged by appearance, as that contained in the minute vesicles, which, from occurring in a numerous and detached form three months previously, was designated a small-pox eruption, each pustule containing about one minim of the characteristic matter.

In connection with this case, the following remarks suggest themselves.—Any scattered eruption wherein the pustule presents certain characters [not always uniform] is called small-pox, and the appearance of which may or may not be preceded by violent fever; that initiatory symptom varying a good deal in degree: sometimes being violent and continued, sometimes mild and intermitting.

As the fever varies in degree, so does the amount of matter expelled, and a person with two hundred pustules on his face and three or four times that number scattered over his body, would be considered as having had a tolerably smart attack of ordinary small pox.

The case of the soldier of the 31st was one of this nature. Three months afterwards however, when he was again the victim of a suppurative condition of the blood, nature in place of scattering some nine or ten hundred minims of purulent matter in minute points over the external skin, deposited a quantity of it, that I ascertained by measurement to amount to nine hundred and forty five minims, in the form of one abscess immediately beneath the skin.

That there was any essential difference between the states of the system giving origin to these two local deposits, and the one I might add, occurring prior to his coming under my observation, I do not believe, viewing them to differ only, in as far as nature, on each successive return of the suppurative habit of body, selected a new site for freeing the system of its products—in accordance with what I believe to occur with a frequency amounting to almost a natural law in the animal economy, that in those, the victims of certain forms of constitutional disease, nature endeavours on each occasion of the diathesis or predisposition to disease being lit into activity, to select a new spot for the elimination of its products—but which certain circumstances modify; for instance, in the case in question, within four months, the man had collections of matter in three distinct parts of the system—the glands of the neck, the surface of the skin, and the glands of the groin—and from these parts, whatever was deposited in them, had been completely removed, and the parts left apparently without predisposition to being again attacked. Supposing however, that the next time the suppurative habit of body is developed in this man, from causes similar to those originating the ones referred to, and nature in place of selecting a superficial texture, admitting of the purulent matter being liberated from the organism,[§] it selects an internal organ, such for instance as the lungs or liver very different results ensue. The matter has been in reality liberated from the vital stream, as effectually as it was, by the abscesses and eruption of small pox, but from being pent up in a closed part of the body, it will there act as a perpetual irritant, and on every return of the constitutional disease, this opened surface, or the organ containing it, is morbidly ready to continue a process of systemic elimination that cannot be rendered complete [except in very rare cases, such as hepatic abscesses making their way to the surface] by being removed from the body—hence the gradual disintegration from suppuration of internal organs and a vast amount of that form of pulmonic disease, to which the term consumption is applied.

To this non-tendency of suppurative disease to again determine to the particular part that its products have been once fairly expelled from, may be traced the fact of small pox, as a general rule, apparently attacking the individual only once:—i. e. in a cutaneous form—how often it occurs under other circumstances in the same individual, is a question that has not yet been made a subject of medical inquiry.

In connexion with this view a very serious question relating to vaccination arises, namely, if innoculation with cow-pox matter, from once having impregnated the system with matter analogous that of small-pox, and used the skin as both the medium of its introduction and expulsion, has really the effect of reducing its liability to become an eliminating surface in the event of future disease, has it not, far from conferring a boon on mankind been a source of grave affliction from increasing the predisposition to internal disease.

Individually I do not think the tendency to contract small-pox is reduced by vaccination in those having the constitutional predisposition to it, and I am further of opinion that during epidemic periods, in those predisposed to the disease, vaccination frequently lights it into activity—several remarkable illustrations of which have come to my knowledge.

I am inclined to attribute the apparent success of vaccination more to the fact that epidemic small-pox has been for some time a comparatively rare disease, that it has again become very prevalent, and that while vaccination by no means confers immunity from the disease, the only thing which can be said in its favour, is, that a much larger proportion of those who are apparently unvaccinated die than those who are. But in connection with non-vaccination, a very important question arises, and one that has never yet so far as I am aware been considered by the medical profession, namely, what constitutes non-vaccination. Up to the present time the question has been decided by the presence or absence of marks on the arm. Should there be none, the person is said to be unvaccinated, without any reference as to whether he has been subjected to the operation or not. In the event of his having been so, without any effect following, then the attempt to vaccinate is said to have failed—to my mind, an irrational conclusion, the blind adoption of which at the present day by the medical profession, it is difficult to account for, when a second reflection is expended on what vaccination really is.

This operation simple and innocuous as it appears, is one giving origin to many serious considerations, and I will, in my present remarks confine myself to pointing out what it is when successful, and what it may be when unsuccessful.

Vaccination is the introduction into the system of a minute portion of matter analagous to that of small-pox, but its virulence believed to be modified by having at some remote period passed through the systems of the cow, the horse or the sow, in the forms respectively of cow-pox, grease and swine-pox; since then, through the systems of an indefinite number of mankind, no small proportion of them the victims of hidden diseases such as scrofula and constitutional syphilis. This vaccine matter is introduced within the range of the absorbent system, by disorganising a minute portion of skin with the point of a lancet, which has been impregnated with it. Entering the current of the circulation, it their undergoes a process of development, and under ordinary circumstances, leaves the system in a multiplied form by the same points of disorganised skin that it was introduced by; having an elective affinity for that particular spot.

Supposing however a person vaccinated (as too many are) in whom some internal portion of the system, is more predisposed to take on diseased action (such as the elimination of the vaccine poison) than the scratches on the arm, is the vaccinator in a position to assure the patient that the cow-pox matter will not settle on that part in preference to the other? Certainly not, and to this fact, which in an unaccountable manner, seems to have escaped the notice of those members of the medical profession who have given most attention to the subject, is to be traced, the reason why the mortality from small-pox is greater amongst the apparently unvaccinated.

The danger of small pox does not depend on the skin eruption, but on the amount of poison retained within the blood and cast on internal organs. Thus when small pox is epidemic, it can be readily understood, how fatal it will prove amongst those, who, though vaccinated show no marks; being a natural result of the proclivity to disease, which their internal organs had displayed when their systems had been contaminated with the milder poison of cow pox. It is also not clear to me, that this possible shutting up in their system of vaccine matter, does not render them more readily susceptible of small pox, when its epidemic causes are rife, than if they had not been vaccinated at all.

Where predispositions to suppurative disease exist, such as I have selected the case of the soldier of the 31st as an illustration of, it ought to be apparent, how important it is, to watch the early development of disease, and guide nature to a harmless issue.

The mode proposed by me of employing Tartar Emetic and Croton Oil, simply amounts to reversing the order in which they are at present used in medicine: in accordance with existing principles, their application as external remedies, being restricted to the relief of local symptoms, such as the class of ailments ushered in by fever, and known under the name of acute or chronic inflammations.

That no specific eruption follows their use, is an opinion formed from repeated observation of their effects on different individuals, living under similar circumstances and subjected to their influence at the same time—also on the same individuals at different periods. I have now before me a note made on the 25th of February, 1861, of the effect which Tartar emetic ointment produced on three soldiers of the 31st Regiment, under treatment that day, in the same ward at Tientsin. On one of them, who had been admitted with acute fever, it brought out an eruption on the chest, so identical with small pox, that on showing it to one of the senior Medical Officers, he believed it to be an unequivocal case of the disease, until I told him that I had used Tartar emetic, when he immediately changed his opinion, and in accordance with traditional belief, viewed the eruption as the special consequence of the irritant properties of the ointment, and in no way related to the constitutional symptoms that had preceded its development. On an other man labouring under an affection of the chest, it caused a slight small sized eruption, totally different in character from the first case. While in a third man, suffering from a contusion of the shoulder, it produced no effect whatever; from the fact of his being at the time, apparently free from constitutional disease.

(To be continued.)

PUBLIC SALES.

British Consulate,
Shanghae 29th May, 1862.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, all that valuable Land comprising the rear portion of the British Consular lot, stretching from Consulate Road to Soochow Creek as also that part forming the compounds, fronting the Senior Assistant's and Interpreters Houses, measuring in all about forty-one mow more or less.

It is not at present intended that the sale shall take place before the *15th July next*, but due notice will be given of the time and terms of sale.

WALTER MEDHURST,
Consul.

tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.
SHANGHAI DOCK COMPANY
E. Hawkins, *Superintendent.*

THIS Company being now Proprietors of both Docks known as the Old and New Docks give notice—

That the Old or Point Dock is closed for enlargement, and cannot receive Vessels, until further notice.

The New or Lower Dock receives Ships of 14 feet draft and 280 feet length.

The Dock charge is Tl. 1.5. (one tael five mace) per Ton for one course of tide, and Tl. 1 (one Tael) per Ton for an additional course.

The Shipwright Work on any vessel entering the Docks is open to general competition.

The Dock Company is not responsible for any debt incurred in the name of the Docks, unless the contract is signed by both the Superintendent and the Chairman of the Company.

All bills for Dockage must be receipted by Messrs. Russell & Co., Treasurers of the Company.

P. LOUREIRO,
Chairman.

tf Shanghai, 10th February, 1862.

[‡] I might have added, neither do I feel at all certain that the morbid condition of the blood is invariably the same in the class of cases which we are accustomed to call small-pox, owing to the fact that in treatises on the subject (for instance that of Dr. Gregory,) there are no less than nine different kinds of small-pox described.

[§] In making use of the term organism I imply that the *materies morbi* may be liberated from the true system or vital stream but owing to physical causes remain pent up in the body, there constituting what is viewed as a special local malady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASTOR HOUSE,

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED HOTEL AT SHANGHAI.

AS a first-class FAMILY HOTEL, this house is unsurpassed, comprising every comfort and convenience, particularly for Gentlemen and Families travelling. The Cellar is replete with every description of the choicest Liquors.

Elegant open and close Chairs to be had on application at the Office.

Hot and cold Baths always ready. Boats attached to the Hotel.

Terms moderate.

H. W. SMITH,
Proprietor.
tf Shanghai, 5th April, 1862.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

CAPITAL £500,000.
SHANGHAI BRANCH.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS on which no Commission is charged, opened with Firms or Individuals.

Fixed Deposits received at Interests.

The Bank draws on:—
London and County Bank, London,
National Bank of Scotland and Branches,
Provincial Bank of Ireland and Branches,
and on
Bombay, Calcutta, and Hongkong.
tf Shanghai, 16th May, 1862.

NOTICE.
SHANGHAI PILOT COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that after the 30th of June, 1862, the LOCAL INSURANCE OFFICES will not be responsible for any loss or accident that may occur to Vessels piloted by other Pilots than those licensed by the Board of Management of the said Company.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents Canton Insurance Office.
DENT & Co.,
Agents Union Insurance Society.
LINDSAY & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong Insurance Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th April, 1862.

NOTICE.
SHANGHAI PILOT COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. HUGH MACLEAN and Mr. C. W. HALSTEAD have been dismissed from and are no longer Members of the said Company, and that Mr. MACQUEEN, Apprentice, has also been dismissed.

By Order of the Board of Management.

We, the Undersigned, hereby give notice for general information that we will not be responsible for any loss or accident that may occur to Vessels piloted by the above-named Messrs. MACLEAN, HALSTEAD, or MACQUEEN.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents, Canton Insurance Office.
DENT & Co.,
Agents. Union Insurance Society.
LINDSAY & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong Insurance Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th April, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE ACCLIMATISATION SOCIETY OF VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA, are willing to make PURCHASES of such useful or ornamental BIRDS, ANIMALS, and FISH, landed in Melbourne, as may meet the requirements of the Society.

W. H. ARCHER, *Hon. Sec.*

THE ARGUS GOLD PRIZE CUP.

THE ARGUS GOLD PRIZE CUP, of the value of One Hundred Pounds, for the year 1861, will be given to any one (unconnected with *The Argus or Yeoman* newspaper) who, within the year ending 31st October, 1862, shall INTRODUCE into the colony the most valuable or interesting ANIMAL, BIRD, or FISH, in sufficient numbers to establish the breed.

The decision to rest with the Council of the Acclimatisation Society, subject to the ratification of the Editor of *The Argus*.

Applications to be lodged with the Council of the Acclimatisation Society, before the 1st of December, 1862.

29fe

ELEY'S AMMUNITION
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
FOR SPORTING OR MILITARY PURPOSES.

DOUBLE Waterproof Central Fire Caps, Felt Waddings to prevent the leading of Guns, Wire Cartridges for killing Game, &c., at long distances, Breech Loading Cartridge Cases of superior quality for Shot Guns and Rifles.

Contractors to the War Department for Small Arms Ammunition,

Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, Cartridges and Caps for Colt's, Adams', and other Revolvers.

Enfield Rifle Ammunition, and Ball Cartridges for Whitworth and Henry's Rifles, also for Westley Richard's, Terry's, Wilson's, Prince's and other Breech Loaders.

Bullets of uniform weight made by compression from soft Refined Lead.

ELEY BROS., Gray's-Inn-Road, London, W.C.
WHOLESALE ONLY.

EXTENSIVE FRAUDS.

LEA & PERRINS having discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with SPURIOUS IMITATIONS of their "WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE," the labels of which closely resemble those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances with the name of L. & P. FORGED: they have deemed it their duty to caution the public, and to request purchasers to see that the names of LEA & PERRINS are upon the *Wrapper, Label, Stopper, and Bottle.*

L. & P. further give notice that they will proceed against any one who may infringe upon their rights, either by manufacturing or vending such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of such infringements.

*** Wholesale and for exportation by the Proprietors, Lea & Perrins, Worcester, England; Crosse & Blackwell, and other Oilmen and Merchants, London.

29ma London, 19th October, 1861.

CAUTION.
LETCHFORD'S WAX VESTAS.

R. LETCHFORD & Co. guarantee their Matches will light in any Climate, EVEN IF DIPPED IN WATER. Customers therefore, when ordering Wax Matches should be particular in requesting "Letchford's Make," as others are often substituted.

R. Letchford & Co., having just built an extensive Manufactory, are now prepared to execute at a few days' notice, any order made payable in England.

Three Colts Lane, Bethnal Green, (late of Whitechapel), London.

25oo April 26, 1862.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS at all Open Ports of China, North of the Canton River for the
JOINT UNDERWRITER'S ASSOCIATION AT ROTTERDAM;
and no claims dated from either of these ports will be admitted by the Association unless verified by the Undersigned.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.
18oc Shanghai, 18th April, 1862.

BELLAMBI STEAM COAL COMPANY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

THIS superior Steam Coal now supplied to H. M. Steam-ships on the Australian Station and also to the Railways in Victoria and New South Wales can be obtained on application to LAIDLEY, IRELAND & Co., Sole Agents at Sydney, or MESSRS. RUSSELL & Co., of Hongkong and Shanghai, and who will produce certificates and analysis showing the high character of this Coal. No cargoes are shipped without signed Pit Certificates from the Bellambi Mines accompanying them.

Perfect freedom from CLINKER, SULPHUR, or SLATE, combined with the established fact that this Coal produces *fully 30 per cent more steam* than any other Australian Coal, will commend it in the Eastern Markets.

tf Sydney, N.S.W., January 20th, 1862.

GRIBBLE & WHITFIELD,
Civil Engineers & Architects.
YEU-HAN.
tf May 5th, 1862.

S. C. WOODRUFF,
Shipchandler, Storekeeper, and General Agent.
THE BUND, HONG-QUE,
SHANGHAI.
my-63 May 10th, 1862.

ALEXANDER MORRISON,
Shipwright, Blacksmith, Boat Builder, &c.
HANKOW.
tf April 28th, 1862.

EDWARD BYRNE,
Ship Broker, Ship Auctioneer, Marine Surveyor, General Commission and Forwarding Agent.
OFFICE IN PARK LANE,
Over the "Shanghai Medical Hall," near the Bund.
tf Shanghai, 6th July, 1861.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Wm. DATO & Co.,

GENERAL STORE-KEEPERS, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
SHANGHAI.
Yang-king-pang, Corner of Rue Montauban.
tf Shanghai, 4th April, 1862.

MR. EDWARD LAWRANCE,
Practitioner in Law and Notary Public.
Office at Messrs. BRADWELL BLOOR & Co., Park Lane, opposite the *North-China Herald* Office.
Office hours from 10 *till* 4.
tf Shanghai, 15th March, 1862.

E. C. KIRBY & Co.,

General Storekeepers, Commission Agents, and Druggists,
NINGPO.
tf May 25, 1861.

HALL & HOLTZ,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

McKENZIE & CO.,
Ship Chandlers, Store-keepers, and Provisioners,—Soda Water, and Lemonade Manufacturers.
YANG-KING PANG,
SHANGHAI.

Cheang-fong 祥豐
MRS. CLIFTON,
SUCCESSOR TO
MRS. MARSH,
Millinery and Drapery Establishment,
CONSULATE ROAD,
Corner of Church Street.
tf Shanghai, 17th May, 1861.

THE SHANGHAE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY

HAS been enlarged, and can accommodate PRIVATE Patients with comfort.

The terms are,
For Private Room, ...Tls. 2.0.0 a day.
,, Officers do. .... ,, 1.5.0 ,,
,, General Wards,.... ,, 1.0.0 ,,
Washing One Tael per month extra.
The Lowest charge is Seven Taels.

F. C. SIBBALD, M.D., *Surgeon.*
DR. BOONE, *Visiting Surgeon.*
THOS. PEREIRA, *Apothecary.*

☞ The DISPENSARY is well stocked with Medicine, which may be had on application to the Apothecary. Medicine chests &c.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.		VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	FROM	SAILED	CARGO.	CONSIGNEES.
June	6	Clipper	Ha. sch	178	Marxen	Newchwang	Mar 26	General	Watson and Co
..	6	Agnes	A. bark	400	King	Newcastle NSW	April 1	Coals	Augustine Heard and Co
..	6	Ida Lucy	A. junk	120	O. Brien	Yang-tsze		General	Howard and Co
..	6	Shantung	A. str.	361	Armstrong	do			Augustine Heard and Co
..	6	Zwaluw	Du bg	260	Bloem	Nagasaki	June 2	Coals, &c.	Wetmore, Cryder and Co
..	6	Jeanne & Joseph	Fr. brig	149	Croutzé	Yokuhama	May 22	General	Watson and Co
..	6	Cortes	A. str.	1117	Dall	Hankow	June 3		Augustine Heard and Co
..	6	Hellespont	A. str.	330	Filleul	Chinkiang	.. 6		Howard and Co
..	7	Glendower	B. bark	317	Walshaw	Kanagawa	May 25	do	Geo. Barnet and Co
..	7	Salamander	B. schr	115	Loerensen	do	.. 25	do	Smith, Kennedy and Co
..	7	Carthage	B. str.	500	Bolton	Taku & Chefoo	June 3		Jardine, Matheson & Co
..	8	What Cheer	A. bark	334	Raymond	San Francisco	April 2	do	Wheelock and Co
..	9	Fire Dart	A. str.	420	West	Hankow	June 6	do	Augustine Heard and Co
..	9	Willamette	B. str.	445	Lawary	Nganking	.. 7	do	Chapman, King and Co
..	9	Mary Ellen	A. brig	200	Jinks	Ningpo	.. 6	Ballast	Wetmore, Cryder and Co
..	9	Kiukiang	B. brig	200	Volquarelsen	Hankow		General	Rothwell, Love and Co
..	9	Ly-ee-moon	B. str.	369	Hill	Hongkong	.. 6		Dent and Co
..	10	Frederick	Da. bk	292	Godt	Ningpo	.. 6	Sugar	Wetmore, Cryder and Co
..	10	Eagle	B. schr	110	Donovan	Hongkong	May 14	do	Hogg Brothers
..	10	Melrose	B. bark	286	Huson	Sydney	Mar 23	Coals	Russell and Co
..	11	Gaston	Fr. bk	283	Leballe	Swatow	May 27	Sugar	Vaucher, Frères
..	11	Emily C. Starr	A. bark	400	Fairfowl	Nagasaki	.. 6	General	Frazar and Co
..	11	Urgent [H M	str.		Hire	North			
..	11	Aden	B. str.	507	Gillson	Hongkong *	June 6	do	E. Warden, Agt. P &O. Co
..	11	Canton	Da. bk	234	Godt	Newchwang	.. 2	do	Harkort and Co
..	12	Pacific	A. bark	454	Howard	Nagasaki	.. 6	Coals	Wetmore, Cryder and Co
..	12	Mona	B. bark	303	Miffett	do	.. 7	Sundries	Gibb, Livingston and Co
..	12	Samuel Stoddard	B. bark	434	French	Hankow	.. 5	Oil & Tea	Fletcher and Co
..	12	Congo	Ha bk	241	Dinse	Hongkong	.. 1	General	Wm. Pustau and Co
..	12	Duck	B. schr	145	Beer	Fuchau	.. 6	do	A. Ellissen and Co
..	12	Eclipse	A. schr	305	Camman	do	.. 1	Lumber	A. R. Tilby and Co
..	12	Island Queen	B. str.	129	Stocks	Yang-tsze		General	Shaw, Brothers and Co
..	12	A Russian corvette							
		Ta-Yung	B. str.	124	Pray	Hankow		Ballast	Shaw, Brothers and Co

* With Mails.

DEPARTURES.

From Woosung.

DATE.		VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	DESTINATION.	CARGO	DESPATCHED BY
June	1	Fire Dart	A. str.	420	West	Hankow	Op., &c.	Augustine Heard and Co
..	6	Calliope	A. schr	280	Henderson	Nagasaki	Ballast	Russell and Co
..	6	Nankin	B. str.	80	Grange	Hankow	Sun., &c.	Fletcher and Co
..	6	Cruiser	B. lug	120	Newman	do	Re-expts.	Fletcher and Co
..	7	Po-Yang	A. str.	827	Briggs	do	Ballast	Olyphant and Co
..	7	Governor General	B. str.	502	McQueen	Kiukiang	do	Dent and Co
..	7	A British gun-boat						
..	8	Swatow	B. str.		Bell	Tientsin		E. A. Reynolds
..	8	Fei-seen	B. str.	255	Cairns	Hankow	C-p. Cash	Blain, Tate and Co
..	8	Surprise	A. str	193	Pendleton	do	Op., &c.	Russell and Co
..	8	Moneka	A. bark	462	Mayo	Swatow	Sundries	Frazar and Co
..	8	Thor	Da. bg	100	Jepsen	Chefoo	Re-expts.	F. L. Martin
..	8	Fenella	B. str.	179	Shaw	Hankow	Sun., &c	Barnes Dallas
..	10	Rajah	B. str.	390	Catto	do	Op., &c.	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
..	11	Great Britain	B. bark	500	Burnster	Newchwang	do	A. R. Tilby and Co
..	11	Algernon	B. bark	446	Miller	Fuchau	Tea, &c.	Jardine, Matheson and Co
..	11	Julia	B. bark	378	Morris	Swatow	Sun., &c.	A. R. Tilby and Co
..	12	Antelope	B. str.	248	Gibbon	Yang-tsze		Bower, Hanbury and Co
..	12	Fairy	A. schr	629	Barret	New York	Tea, &c.	Olyphant and Co
..	12	Paragon	B bark	375	Lobb	Hongkong	Original	H. Leighton and Co
..	12	Shantung	A. str.	361	Armstrong	H'kow & Ports	Ballast	Augustine Heard and Co
..	12	Chin-Chin	A. lug.	70	Todd	Hankow	Sundries	Frazar and Co
..	12	Falcon	B. ship	774	Keay	London	Tea	Gibb, Livingston and Co

SHIPS OF WAR IN HARBOUR & AT WOOSUNG.

Names	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Horse-power
Acorn	H M depôt-sh.	..	..	..	Hockly	..
Bouncer	H M gun-boat	5	..	..	Cressy	60
Centaur	H M steamer	6	..	..	Montgomerie	540
Cockchafer	H M gun-boat	3	..	40	Holder	60
Coromandel [Tender]	H M steamer	4	..	..	Davidson	150
Flamer	H M gun-boat	5	..	40	Bosanquet	60
Hesper	H M steamer	..	..	..	Harris	..
Imperieuse, [Flag ship]	H M frigate	51	..	550	Willes, C B.	360
Kestrel	H M gun-boat	3	..	..	Huxham	40
Pearl	H M corvette	21	..	250	Borlase, C.B.	400
Slaney	H M gun-boat	3	..	..	Lee	80
Starling	H M gun-boat	3	..	..	Keevitt	60
Urgent	H M steamer	..	..	..	Hire	400
Vulcan	H M troop-ship	6	..	..	Strode	400
Monge	H I M troop-sh.	..	..	..	Comte d'Harcourt	..
Renommée, Flag ship	H I M frigate	..	..	800	De Marolles	..
Nysianick	H I R M g.-boat	..	..	..	Geltouhehin	..

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR AND AT WOOSUNG.

MERCHANT VESSELS

VESSELS.	Date of Arrival	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.	Intended despatch
Aallotar	May 26	B. bk	375	Behmer	Bourjau, Hubener and Co	Chefoo	cld 11th
Aden	June 11	B. str.	507	Gillson	E. Warden, Agent P. and O. Co	Hongkong *	19th inst
Agincourt	June 1	B. ship	987	Beauvais	Russell and Co		
Agnes	June 6	A. bark	400	King	Augustine Heard and Co.		
Amazone	May 29	Ha. bk	266	Nielssen	Johnson and Co	Newchwang	Early
Berwick Walls	June 4	B. ship			Gibb, Livingston and Co.	Hankow	21st inst
Bessie Seawright	June 4	B. brig	130	Kier	H. Leighton and Co	Hongkong	19th inst
Bo-Peep	Dec 26	Chi. str	73	Cochran			
Canton	June 2	B. bark	429	Leighton	Shaw, Brothers and Co		
Canton	June 11	Da. bk	234	Godt	Harkort and Co		
Carl Beyer	June 3	Swe. bk	241	Haldhin	F. L. Martin		
Carthage	June 7	B. str.	500	Bolton	Jardine, Matheson and Co.	Hongkong	cld 11th
Challenger	May 24	B. ship	699	Macey	Lindsay and Co	London	Early
Chico	May 21	Da. bg	330	Drescher	Gilman and Co	Taku	cld 11th
Chusan	April 8	B. str.	629	Buncombe	Barnes Dallas		
Clipper	June 6	Ha. sch	178	Marxen	Oppert and Co		
Columbia	June 1	B. str.	800	Shuttleworth	David Reid	Hankow	cld 12th
Congo	June 12	Ha. bk	241	Dinse	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Contest					Russell and Co		
Cortes	June 6	A. str.	1117	Dall	Augustine Heard and Co.		
Cricket	Nov 7	A. str.	81	McDonald	H. G. Ward		
Dot	May 19	B. schr		Croft	Dow and Co.	Hankow	
Duck	June 12	B. schr	145	Beer	A. Ellissen and Co.		
Eagle	June 10	B. schr	110	Donovan	Hogg Brothers		
Eamont	June 2	B. schr	120	Shoosmith	Dow and Co.		
Eclipse	June 12	A. schr	305	Camman	A. R. Tilby and Co.		
Elfin	June 5	B. str.	79	Purcell			
Eliza Mary	May 19	B. schr	186	Miles	Edward Byrne	Chinkiang	cld 4th
Emily C. Starr	June 11	A. bark	400	Fairfowl	Frazar and Co.		
Emma	May 25	B. schr	110	West	Master	Ningpo	cld 3rd
Esmeralda	June 2	Ha. bk	316	Polack	Siemssen and Co.		
Europa	April 13	A. ship	746	Robertson	Russell and Co	Amoy & Hkong	cld 11th
Fire Dart	June 9	A. str.	420	West	Augustine Heard and Co	H'kow & Ports	cld 11th
Flora	May 31	Por. bk	461	Remedios	Wetmore, Cryder and Co.	Nagasaki	cld 11th
Frank	April 9	A. schr	159	Jones	Wheelock and Co	Hankow	Early
Frederick	June 10	Da. bk	292	Godt	Wetmore, Cryder and Co		
Gamecock	May 25	A. ship	1391	Jayne	Augustine Heard and Co		
Ganjam	May 21	B. ship	886	Tickle	Russell and Co		
Gaston	June 11	Fr. bk	283	Leballe	Vaucher, Frères		
Glen-Aros	May 9	B. ship	679	Buckham	Fletcher and Co	London	cld 12th
Glencoe	May 29	B. ship	746	Hutton	Gibb, Livingston and Co.		
Glendower	June 7	B. bark	317	Walshaw	Geo. Barnet and Co		
Golden West	June 2	A. ship	1042	McKenzie	Russell and Co		
Gustav & Ernst	May 25	Ha. bg	180	Voigt	Siemssen and Co.	Amoy	Early
Hellespont	June 6	A. str.	330	Filleul	Howard and Co		
Highflyer	May 19	B. ship	1011	Enwright	Lindsay and Co	London	Early
Island Queen	June 12	B. str.	129	Stocks	Shaw, Brothers and Co		
Ida Lucy	June 6	A. Junk	120	O. Brien	Howard and Co		
Jacob & Anna	May 31	Du. sch	280	Bonger	T. Kroes and Co.	Nagasaki	17th inst
J. N. Brockman	May 15	A. bark	570	Crockett	Wm. Hargreaves		
Jeanne & Joseph	June 6	Fr. brig	149	Croutzé	Watson and Co	Kanagawa	Imdt.
Jin-Kee	June 4	B. str.	495	Milton	Gibb, Livingston and Co.		
John & Mary	May 21	B. bark	217	Gerry	Frazar and Co.	Fuchau	cld 11th
Juventa	June 2	A. ship	1186	Newall	Dent and Co		
Kiang-se	June 4	A. str	874	Berry	Russell and Co	Hankow	cld 11th
Kinkiang	June 9	B. brig	200	Volquarelsen	Rothwell, Love and Co		
Ly-ee-moon	June 9	B. str.	369	Hill	Dent and Co	Hongkong	14th inst
Marie Philippine	June 3	Ha. sch	126	Frey	G. Kunst		
Marmora	June 4	B. bark	314	Lyell	Dow and Co.		
Martha & Emily	June 1	B. brig	194	Carter			
Martin White	May 12	A. str.	180	Lynch	H. Fogg and Co		
Maryland	May 7	A. bark	200	Buckminster	Frazar and Co	Taku.	Imdt.
Mary Ellen	June 9	A. brig	200	Jinks	Wetmore, Cryder and Co		
Mary Lee	Sept 22	B. bark	465	Crosby	Dent and Co		
Melbourne	April 16	B. ship	1060	Whitehill	Gibb, Livingston and Co.	London	Early
Melita	May 15	A. schr		Stratton	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Melrose	June 10	B. bark	286	Huson	Russell and Co		
Meteor	June 5	A. str.	162	Woodward	Augustine Heard and Co.		
Miranda	June 3	Pru. bg			Bourjau, Hubener and Co.		
Mona	June 12	B. bark	303	Miffett	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Moneta	May 24	B. ship	627	Ridley	Smith, Kennedy and Co.	London	Early
Mortaban	June 5	Ha. bk	420	Ode	Order		
Munster	May 25	Han bk		Arends	Wm. Pustau and Co	Newchwang	Early
Ngapuhi	May 9	B. ship	545	Spence	Blain, Tate and Co.		
Niemen	May 28	B. str.	500	Hutchison	Barnes Dallas		
Nimrod	May 17	B. bark	430	Clark	Hooper and Co.		
Ocean Eagle	April 23	A. ship	596	Chisam	J. Maitland and Co.	T'ku & N'chwan	cld 11th
Oriental	June 2	B. bark	300	Macey	Johnson and Co		
Otilia	May 27	Nor. bk	400	Rudstad	Siemssen and Co.	Swatow	Early
Pacific	June 12	A. bark	454	Howard	Wetmore, Cryder and Co.		
Paou Shun	Dec 31	Chi. str					
Phantom	April 25	B. schr	38		Dow and Co.	Hankow	
Quivive	May 8	B. schr	107	Brown	David Sassoon, Sons and Co	Ningpo	
Red Gauntlet	May 5	A. ship	1030	Lucas	Augustine Heard and Co.	New York	cld 4th
Rosa *Hulk*	Aug 12	B. ship	475		F. R. Gamwell		
Rose	Apr 12	B. lug.	65	Dobbyns	W. R. Adamson and Co.		
Rose	Jan 13	Chi. str	125	Dolle	Master		
Ruby	May 29	B. lug	70	Holmes	David Sassoon, Sons and Co	Ningpo	
Salamander	June 7	B. schr	115	Loerensen	Smith, Kennedy and Co.	Nagasaki	cld 11th
Samuel Stoddard	June 12	B. bark	434	French	Fletcher and Co		
Sea Witch	May 20	B. bark	373	Hughes	David Sassoon Sons & Co.		
Sen-Zai-Maroo,	June 2	Jap. bk	350	Noemama	T. Kroes and Co.		
Shakespere	May 15	B. ship	486	Crosby	Jardine, Matheson and Co.		
Shandon	June 5	B. str.	114	Aubin	Moses and Co		
Shanghai	May 27	Spa. bk	204	Anduiza	Wetmore, Cryder and Co.	Hongkong	Imdt.
Siwa	May 31	Ha. bk	246	Brorsen	Lindsay and Co	Newchwang	Early
Stadt	May 26	Old. bg	193	Ryser	T. Kroes and Co.		
Stirling	April 7	B. bark	490		Order		
Summer Cloud	May 2	B. ship	698	Sabiston	Dent and Co	London	Early
Sword Fish	May 31	A. ship	1044	Crandall	Olyphant and Co.		
Ta-Yung		B. str.	124	Pray	Shaw, Brothers and Co		
Templeman	June 3	A. bark	341	Jones	Wetmore, Cryder and Co	Nagasaki	15th inst
Titania	May 28	Ha. bk	320	Jaeger	Bourjau, Hubener and Co		
Thorwaldsen	June 2	Da. bg	139	Christensen	Edward Byrne	Taku	Early
Tycoon	May 30	B. bark	275	Hill	A. R. Tilby and Co.	Hongkong	cld 11th
Typhoon	May 28	Pru. bg	180	Meinck	Wm. Pustau and Co	Fuchau	Imdt.
Union Star	June 6	A. str.	163	Balchen	Wheelock and Co		
Vickery	May 16	B. bark	241	Balfour	Frazar and Co.	Fuchau	cld 11th
Wanderer	May 29	A. schr	175	Burmster	Augustine Heard and Co	*Repairing*	
Water Witch	June 2	B. bark	236	Norriss	Lindsay and Co.		
What Cheer	June 8	A. bark	334	Raymond	Wheelock and Co.		
Willamette	June 9	B. str.	445	Lawary	Chapman, King and Co.		
Woosung	May 14	B. bark	300	McQueen	Gibb, Livingston and Co.	Nagasaki	cld 2nd
Yloeano	June 3	Spa. bg	249	Flores	J. R. Barras		
Ziba	April 23	B bark	600	Fine	Dent and Co.	London	cld 11th
Zingari	Mar 11	Chi. str					
Zwaluw	June 6	Du. bg	260	Bloem	Wetmore, Cryder and Co.	Nagasaki	16th inst

117 *Merchant Vessels.*] * With the Mails for Europe.

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN, *the* CONTINENT *of* EUROPE, *and* INDIA, DIRECT *and* COASTWISE,—*from* 1st *July*, 1861, *to dates.*

Sailed		Ship's Name	Tons	For	Raw *China*	Raw *Japan*	*Thrown*	TOTAL bales	*Coarse*	*Waste*	*Com*
1862		Total from July 1st, to Dec. 31st, 1861,			39,627	3,333	860	43,820	27	191	17
Jan	1	Tartar,	534	London	287			287			
..	1	Malabar,	322	do.	610	17		627			
..	3	Mary Russell Mitford,	519	do.	320			320			
..	10	Cadiz, str.,	481	Hongkong	1,644	319	7	1,970			
..	12	Greta,	176	do.	5			5			
..	13	Indus,	617	London	319	57		376		19	
..	14	Cinderella,	877	do.	420			420			
..	14	Henry Miller,	433	do.	789	3		702	11		
..	20	B. Duckwitz,	327	do.	117	46		163			
..	24	Aden, str.,	507	Hongkong	1,706	140	10	1,856		5	
..	31	Juanpore,	439	London	41			41			
Feb	4	Hainan,	110	Whampoa	16		20	36			
..	8	Ottawa, str.,	814	Hongkong	509	1,075	100	1,684			
..	8	Fairlight,	583	London	885	51	22	958	11		
..	14	British Empire,	2679	do.	1,191	83	10	1,281			
..	18	Bride of the Seas,	516	do.	494	121	1	616			
..	21	Sumatra,	1041	Hongkong	9			9			
..	24	Aden, str.,	507	do.	797		43	840			
..	26	Traveller,	462	London						7	1
..	26	Maria Phillipine,	126	Amoy						26	
Mar	4	Adriatic,	303	London	10	10		20			
..	7	Cadiz, str.,	481	Hongkong	1,454	366	1	1,821			
..	16	James Paton,	399	London	974	5		979			
..	23	Aden, str.,	507	Hongkong	1,178	290	90	1,558			
..	26	Saturnus,	298	London	882		16	898			
..	30	Hassan-ah,	527	do.	522			522		2	
April	6	Pekin, str.,	769	Hongkong	1,540	59	12	1,611			
..	11	Gabalva,	442	London	504	68		572			
..	20	Aden, str.,	507	Hongkong	1,591	15	66	1,672			
..	26	Bacchante,	717	London	527			527		11	
May	4	Pekin, str.,	709	Hongkong	1,593	326	61	2,480			
..	9	Janet Mitchell,	711	London				256			
..	10	Java,	309	Fuhchau	21		36	57			
..	19	Aden, str.,	507	Hongkong				1,953			
..	22	Humphrey Nelson,	454	London	80			80			
..	25	Martin Luther,	199	Amoy						33	
..	28	Fruiter,	299	Fuchau	24			24			
..	31	Ly-ee-moon, str.,	369	Hongkong	9			9			
June	4	Pekin, str.,	702	do.	1,484	328	28	1,840			

[*Edited by* SAMUEL MOSSMAN. *Printed & Published every Saturday, at the North-China Herald Office, Shanghai*]